1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
2	DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO					
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4	In Re:) Docket No. 3:17-BK-3283(LTS)					
5) PROMESA Title III The Financial Oversight and)					
6	Management Board for) Puerto Rico,) (Jointly Administered)					
7	as representative of)					
8	The Commonwealth of) Puerto Rico, et al.) October 28, 2021					
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10	Debtors,)					
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12	URGENT MOTION HEARING					
13	BEFORE THE HONORABLE U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE JUDITH GAIL DEIN					
14	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE					
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16	APPEARANCES:					
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18	ALL PARTIES APPEARING BY VIDEOCONFERENCE					
19	For The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, et al.: Ms. Margaret A. Dale, PHV					
20	Mr. Michael T. Mervis, PHV Ms. Julia D. Alonzo, PHV					
21	For Cantor-Katz					
22	Collateral Monitor, LLC: Ms. Taleah E. Jennings, PHV					
23	Mr. Thomas L. Mott, PHV					
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1	APPEARANCES, Continued:
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3	For AmeriNational Community Services,
4	LLC, as servicer for the GDB Debt Recovery
5	Authority: Mr. Arturo J. Garcia Sola, Esq. Mr. Nayuan Zouairabani Trinidad, Esq.
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24	Proceedings recorded by stenography. Transcript produced by
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San Juan, Puerto Rico 1 2 October 28, 2021 At or about 1:59 PM 3 4 THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. 5 MS. JENNINGS: Good afternoon. 6 7 MS. DALE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Everybody ready? 8 MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes. Your Honor. Good 9 afternoon. 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 11 Can we call the case? 12 MS. CARUSO: Yes, we can. 13 The United States District Court for the District of 14 Puerto Rico is now in session. The Honorable Judge Dein 15 presiding. Today is Thursday, October 28th, 2021. Case No. 16 17-BK-3283, In re: The Financial Oversight and Management 17 Board for Puerto Rico, as representative of the Commonwealth 18 of Puerto Rico, will now be heard. 19 This is a general reminder that all persons granted 20 remote access to the hearing are reminded of the general 21 prohibition against photographing, recording, and 22 rebroadcasting of court proceedings. Violation of these 2.3 prohibitions may result in sanctions, including removal of 2.4 Court-issued media credentials, restricted entry for future 25

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hearings, denial of entry for future hearings, or any other sanctions deemed necessary by the Court.

Will the parties please identify themselves for the record?

MS. JENNINGS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Taleah
Jennings from Schulte Roth & Zabel. And excuse my voice. I
lost it this morning, but it's coming back. We represent
Cantor-Katz Collateral Manager, one of the DRA parties. And
I'm hear with my colleague, Thomas Mott.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Good afternoon, Your Honor, and other members of the court. My name is Arturo Garcia Sola. I appear together with Nayuan Zouairabani, and we represent AmeriNational Community Services, the other DRA party.

MS. DALE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Margaret Dale from Proskauer Rose for the Financial Oversight and Management Board of Puerto Rico, and I'm with my colleagues, Michael Mervis and Julia Alonzo.

THE COURT: Thank you, everybody. I see that you've allocated some time consistent with the orders. For those of you who have lived discovery with me before, you kind of know this is a little more interactive than that, but we can start that way. But please know that I have been through everything. I've been through the pleadings. I've been through the deposition. So please focus your comments accordingly.

I guess, who's speaking for the moving All right. 1 2 parties? 3 MS. JENNINGS: Taleah Jennings, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. And you'll keep it short, because 4 you're losing your voice. 5 MS. JENNINGS: I know, unfortunately. 6 7 THE COURT: Go ahead. MS. JENNINGS: Thank you, Your Honor. I understand 8 you've read all of the papers. I think I just want to point 9 out a few things. What's at issue here is the FOMB's failure 10 to comply with the Court's Order regarding the 30(b)(6) 11 Deposition Notice that was issued to the FOMB. Specifically, 12 the Order expressly adopted certain of the parties' 13 agreements, which are reflected in paragraphs 10 to 17 of the 14 Joint Motion submitted by the parties. 15 One of those agreements provides, and I'll quote: 16 The Oversight Board agrees that it shall be responsible for 17 preparing the EY representative for the deposition in 18 accordance with Rule 30(b)(6), including but not limited to 19 with respect to each of the topics set forth in the deposition 20 notice, which is defined there as the deposition notice issued 21 to the FOMB. 22 Mr. Chepenik, when he testified, confirmed that the 2.3 FOMB did not prepare him to testify. I don't think that 2.4

that's under dispute, and it seems like it should be a pretty

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easy ruling here.

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The question is, and I think the only question that's relevant, is what is required to prepare a witness in connection with a 30(b)(6) deposition. 30(b)(6) itself says that a witness testifying pursuant to 30(b)(6) must testify about information known or reasonably available to the organization.

The FOMB's counsel told us, excuse me, that

Ms. Natalie Jaresko was the most knowledgeable person at the

FOMB regarding the topic set forth in the deposition notice.

Yet the EY representative testified in response to every

single one of the topics that he did not speak to anyone at

the FOMB regarding the topics; he did not speak to

Ms. Jaresko. She is clearly reasonably available to both the

FOMB and to him.

He said he speaks to the FOMB representatives regularly. Ms. Jaresko he spoke to as recently as a day -- the night before, or the day before his 30(b)(6) deposition. And there's simply no excuse to have not prepared him, with the FOMB's knowledge and access to FOMB representatives, to prepare to testify on the 30(b)(6) topics.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me interrupt you there, because I'm -- I understand your argument, but I am confused. It seems to me -- I'm looking at the subpoena notice. It says that, in accordance with 30(b)(6), EY must designate one or

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more officers, directors, or other person who consent to testify on its behalf with respect to what is known or reasonably available to EY, as relates to work performed by EY for the FOMB concerning each of the topics of examination set forth in the attached Exhibit A.

I have to say, as I read this, to shortcut it, and you can try to talk me out of it, all right, but it was -- as I read it, the topics that have been designated have facts relating to the financial condition and things that were done in the finances. To the extent that there were financial information being sought in the deposition, it was the Oversight Board's position that the -- that Ernst & Young would have those facts as opposed to Ms. Jaresko, who probably doesn't know the details of the financial information.

And the Oversight Board then says, look, this is the person -- Ernst & Young is going to testify as to these facts in your topics, and we're bound by them, we're accepting those facts as being put forth by Ernst & Young.

MS. JENNINGS: Yes. However, the topics are not just facts, financial facts. For example, if you look at topic number two, it specifically says we wanted to know about any efforts undertaken by the FOMB to determine whether or not the Commonwealth had a balanced budget for years 2016 through the present.

EY limited -- said it wouldn't provide any testimony

1 regarding years 2016 and 2017, because it was not yet 2 engaged. 3 THE COURT: Yes. But why does the subpoena say that they need to designate someone who's known or reasonably known 4 to Ernst & Young as it relates to the work performed by Ernst 5 & Young for the Oversight Board? Why does it say that? 6 7 mean, I didn't draft the notice. MS. JENNINGS: No. And, actually, I didn't draft the 8 specific notice either. 9 MR. GARCIA SOLA: T did. 10 MS. JENNINGS: Go ahead, Arturo. 11 MR. GARCIA SOLA: I can answer that, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. GARCIA SOLA: Again, for the record, Arturo J. 14 Garcia on behalf of AmeriNational Community Services. 15 reason why it says that, Your Honor, is that, first of all, we 16 were not interested in serving a subpoena upon EY. 17 I'm sorry? THE COURT: 18 MR. GARCIA SOLA: We were not interested in serving a 19 subpoena on EY. The only reason we served the subpoena upon 20 EY is because the FOMB said, it's just a piece of paper. They 21 need it for their own purposes. Please serve a subpoena on 22 2.3 They just need it to be able to appear at the deposition. But they will testify to the topics on the notice 2.4

that was served on the FOMB, and they will be prepared, as the

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parties agreed, which agreement was documented in the joint motion and then in the Order.

So, again, there was no interest on our part to send a subpoena. The EY attorney asked that the language of the subpoena be changed to what is on the record, but we never understood that we were taking a deposition of an EY person — to the knowledge that that person had about the topics that we were going to be asking during deposition. We were always under the understanding that the FOMB was going to do what it said it would do, which is to prepare the person to testify to the facts that, you know, the FOMB was in possession of with respect to the — to the topics.

Now, I have to say, there's another background piece of information that's relevant here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But first address this language for me.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes. Go ahead.

THE COURT: The language says that they need to come up with a witness who's going to testify as it relates to the work performed by Ernst & Young. And I also, I guess, need to understand, did you expect this deposition to give you facts about what was happening with these funds or not?

MR. GARCIA SOLA: We expected the deponent to give us facts and whatever other relevant information that the deponent would have that would bind the FOMB about the topics that were being asked as part of the deposition. Yes, we

expected that, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: So as I understand it, if this witness testified, look, this is what this account held, that the Oversight Board is then bound by that testimony?

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes.

THE COURT: It's the financial information that was conducted by Ernst & Young --

MR. GARCIA SOLA: But, Your Honor, quite frankly, we were not interested in the information that the EY representative will give to us in response to the questions. We were interested in the information that the FOMB would provide to the witness in the process of preparing the witness for the deposition. That would then bind the FOMB, because it was information that was in the possession or control of the FOMB. That's the information we were asking for.

We served a 30(b)(6) notice on the FOMB. The FOMB on the eve of the fact deposition of Natalie Jaresko, which I took, Your Honor, sent us a letter saying that on that very day that we were going to depose her on other issues, the issues that she had been designated to appear on in the initial witness disclosure statements by the FOMB, so we were prepared to take her deposition on those issues, which had mostly to do, Your Honor, with the Plan confirmation process.

We were interested in getting information from the FOMB, as the 30(b)(6) deponent, on the topics that are in the

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Notice of Deposition, Your Honor, so we served it. There was a lot of, you know, back and forth on the Notice of the deposition. Ultimately, on the day before we were to take the deposition of Natalie Jaresko, they sent us a letter saying, ah, by the way, tomorrow Ms. Jaresko will be available also to testify to the 30(b)(6) Deposition Notice topics.

We understood that it was very unfair that on the eve, the very eve when we were preparing for the deposition on other topics, Your Honor, that they would try to spring a change in circumstances for the deposition, so we disagreed with them. However, Your Honor, right after that deposition, Taleah, myself, and some others engaged in discussions with FOMB counsel, all of whom are present here in the hearing, Your Honor. I'm sure they'll say what they have to say. But we ultimately arrived at the agreement that's reflected in the joint motion that was filed with the Court, and then the Court so ordered it.

So we were expecting to have someone at the deposition not only that would have knowledge that EY would have communicated to that person, but also, and more particularly, Your Honor, information that the FOMB would have had about that -- those topics. And we didn't get any of that, Your Honor. Nothing of that.

MS. JENNINGS: And, Your Honor --

THE COURT: Allow me. This is -- I have really a

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very straightforward question. I'm looking at the topics. It says, whether or not the Commonwealth had a balanced budget for each fiscal year. That's topic two. The witness testified there was no balanced budget, and he explained why. That's a fact.

I assume, based on the structure of this, that the Oversight Board is bound by that testimony, the facts of that testimony. I don't see anything in the topics that say, we want to know whether the Oversight Board thought there was a balanced budget. It says, we want to know what the facts are.

I'm assuming these are facts that relate to your expert deposition -- your expert testimony, who has opined on these subjects, so I don't see -- I'm missing the inappropriateness, I guess, if that's a word, of having Ernst & Young, who has the facts, who has the financial information that binds the Oversight Board, why that's not the appropriate witness in this arrangement, if you want the facts.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yeah. Well, Your Honor, I mean, the topic states, whether or not the Commonwealth had a balanced budget. Yes, that's what it states. But ultimately, at the end of the day, what we were trying to get at, Your Honor, was information related to whether or not a clawback, a constitutional clawback -- and I understand the FOMB's arguments about preemption and all of that. Okay. So let's set those aside. Those are not at issue here.

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Ultimately, we were inquiring about whether or not the clawback was validly exercised, and so we understood we had a right to inquire as to not only the balanced budget, but if it was not balanced, why wasn't it balanced; if it was balanced, why was it balanced; whether it was balanced at the beginning of the year, and then unbalanced at the end of the year; and the witness could not tell us any of that. Well, you know, I understand that there was -- that the budget was balanced -- I'm sorry, it was unbalanced. That's what he ended up testifying, but we couldn't get any of the circumstances, Your Honor, that would help us to understand the implementation. And particularly, Your Honor, whether it was validly implemented pursuant to the Constitution of the United States -- I'm sorry, of Puerto Rico, were the Constitution of Puerto Rico not preempted.

And as I'm sure you understand, we think that the Constitution of Puerto Rico is not preempted, notwithstanding whatever the FOMB wants to say about it. So it's just -- it's not just the balanced budget. It's the facts around the balanced budget: If it was not balanced, why was it not balanced; if it was balanced, why was it balanced; all of those things which we were entitled to ask, which we tried to ask, and we got no answers to.

Yeah, the witness did say it was balanced. He also did say it was balanced, but, you know, the debt services had

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been paid. That's the only piece of information I recall. And I have -- and I didn't read the transcript this morning, but that's the only information I recall that the witness was able to give us. But nothing around that -- those top -- the topic of whether it was balanced, how it was balanced, whether it was not, why wasn't it balanced, if it was at the beginning of the year and then not at the end of the year, or vice versa, we couldn't get any of that information from him.

And I think, Your Honor, that that's information that someone like Natalie Jaresko, who FOMB's counsel has indicated is the most knowledgeable person about the topics, would be able to provide. And so she should have been able, had the effort been undertaken, to prepare Mr. Chepenik to discuss those issues and answer those questions that we were trying to ask.

MS. JENNINGS: Yes. And, Your Honor, if I may add, that is exactly why we entered into the joint motion and submitted it to the Court. It was because, instead of taking a member of the Oversight Board's deposition, and we were going to EY, we agreed to do that so long as the FOMB agreed to prepare that person, which means preparing them with all knowledge reasonably available to it. And they specifically did not do that.

They sat in some of the deposition preparation sessions, but they didn't provide him any information. And it

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was only counsel that sat in those preparation sessions. He intentionally did not prepare by speaking to anyone from FOMB. I mean, we did not get to obtain the deposition that we were seeking, and it was because they put this -- they put him, this EY representative in this seat instead of somebody who would have the additional knowledge that we wanted to get at. That's what they did.

And we put it in the Order, and the Order was entered into -- in the proposed Order, and the proposed Order was entered into by the Court. Had they not agreed to do that, we would have been in front of Your Honor earlier with our discovery dispute. We were prepared to come to you. And this was the resolution. This is what we agreed to.

THE COURT: Ms. Dale, do you want to respond?

MS. DALE: Yes, please.

Good afternoon, Your Honor. We are missing the inappropriateness of what the DRA parties are contending happened here as well. There was no intention, or I would say there was no effort, intention, we didn't seek to mislead them. We didn't seek to do some back room deal and do a bait and switch on the DRA parties.

I can go through the details, but you said you've read them, so I don't want to do that unless Your Honor has a specific issue that you'd like us to raise. The point here is that, as we said to them repeatedly, the topics are legal

topics by and large in respect of the clawback.

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They have all of the facts that they need. Their expert witness had all of the facts that he needed to provide an opinion on these topics. When we look at this practically, we're trying to understand what facts they think they don't have or they couldn't get from the EY witness.

THE COURT: Well, I would --

MS. DALE: Mr. -- I'm sorry.

THE COURT: The facts that say, the efforts undertaken by the FOMB --

MS. DALE: Your Honor, may I add just on that? On the September 10th letter, which is attached to my declaration I believe as Exhibit 1, the same topics that were put -- not exactly the same wording, but very similar topics were in their request for production of documents.

And on September 10th, we wrote them a letter and said -- and I'm quoting from page 2 of that letter -- you know, your September 3 e-mail contends that "analyses as to whether the budget is balanced and whether there are sufficient revenues or surpluses directly relevant to the DRA parties' case," and therefore, quote, directs the Oversight Board to please produce documents responsive to requests 7 through 9 as soon as possible.

We disagreed with that. We said, and I'm quoting from the letter again, as the Oversight Board and AAFAF

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explained in our August 31 meet and confer, would the requests 7 through 9 reflect a misunderstanding of the process by which the Commonwealth budgets are created. In developing the Commonwealth certified budget, the Oversight Board does not perform specific analyses regarding "whether or not the Commonwealth had a balanced budget;" "whether or not the available revenues of the Commonwealth were insufficient to meet the appropriations for the fiscal year;" or "the amount necessary to be retained for there to be sufficient revenues to meet the appropriations" as requested in your September 3 e-mail.

We went on, but the point is, we don't have information to give them. We told them there are no analyses like this that the FOMB does. We told them, if you want some information regarding the topics of whether the Commonwealth had a balanced budget, whether or not the available revenues were insufficient to meet the appropriations, whether or not revenues of the Commonwealth were diverted, retained, reallocated or redirected, EY would have the information. EY was prepared. EY testified about that information.

So, if -- on their reply brief, we asked in our opposition, what facts don't you have that you think you need, and we didn't get anything back in reply as to what they think they need. They have everything they need. The clawback issues have been briefed extensively.

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Mr. Garcia's statement here that they need information about whether the constitutional clawback was validly exercised or validly implemented all relate to legal issues, which are inappropriate for a 30(b)(6) witness in the first place. We made it clear that there was no more discoverable information.

Footnote four of the reply brief seems to indicate that the DRA parties believe they have what they need and they win on their legal argument. I think the Court will decide that, but I think that it's an acknowledgment that they don't really need anything else.

We're not quite sure why we're here. We were trying very hard to avoid a discovery -- you know, a discovery dispute that we needed to bring to the Court's attention. You read the Subpoena. Exhibit 6 to my Declaration -- sorry, Exhibit 10 to my Declaration has an exchange between Mr. Alejandro Cepeda Diaz and the EY in-house counsel -- no. I'm sorry. It's between Julia Alonzo and the DRA counsel, which says, we're not -- it's not a -- it won't be a deposition of the FOMB. It will be a deposition of EY. And then the subpoena was created that way as well.

It's very clear. I feel like we're going into like parol evidence on a breach of contract case. I'm happy to answer any questions the Court has, but I don't think -- we certainly didn't violate the Order. We certainly didn't do

anything intentionally to mislead anybody about it, and there are no more facts to give the DRA parties.

Thank you.

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MS. JENNINGS: Your Honor, may I just respond?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. JENNINGS: There's -- and I started at the beginning with this. The Order required the FOMB to prepare the EY witness. The response by the FOMB makes no reference to the Order in its 25 pages, not a single reference to the Order. They're focused on the subpoena, because the subpoena is something that EY's counsel said, I don't want to incorporate anything in this subpoena that you and the FOMB agreed to.

And we are not going against the EY and saying, you failed to comply with your obligations. What we are saying is that the FOMB failed to comply with its court-mandated obligations to prepare this witness to testify on these topics. And I have not heard them say anything about any efforts that they actually undertook to prepare this witness, which was required by the Order.

MS. DALE: Your Honor, Mr. Mervis, myself, Ms. Alonzo were in preparation meetings with the witness, with his counsel. We talked about these topics. As I've just said, there is nothing for him to speak to Natalie Jaresko or anybody else at the FOMB to get at these legal issues that

they're seeking to relitigate or spend time on --1 2 MS. JENNINGS: Your Honor --I'm not --MS. DALE: 3 MS. JENNINGS: Your Honor, if I just -- the testimony 4 5 by the witness says that Proskauer did not provide him any information regarding these topics. 6 7 THE COURT: So, actually, the way I read the deposition was that there was a lot of testimony -- it seemed 8 to me that he was prepared to speak about things that Ernst & 9 Young did beyond his personal involvement, though the 10 questions at some point seemed to shift entirely to him 11 personally, you know. And I'm not quite sure why, but they 12 did. 13 I certainly am not privy to the meetings that went 14 on, though he did testify that he prepared; he prepared with 15 counsel; he prepared with his -- Ernst & Young's counsel; he 16 prepared with the Oversight's counsel. I would assume that to 17 prepare in accordance with 30(b)(6) says, you can't rely 18 solely on your own knowledge; you need to rely on the 19 knowledge of the entity. And he did testify that he spoke 20 with a number of other people at Ernst & Young to get 21 information about the work, the scope of the work that Ernst & 22 Young did, and the facts. That's how I read it. 2.3 I would say I have no doubt that you both truly 24 25 believed you were performing what you thought your agreement

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was. I think -- I think there was a misunderstanding, and I think, for the DRA parties, I'm stuck on the language of the subpoena. I'm just stuck on why it says that they need to provide a witness who knows what Ernst & Young did, and beyond that, so that's -- I don't find a violation of the Court Order. I think the Court Order was not as clear as it should have been.

I understand what -- I think it's very clear that the Oversight Board is not designating Ernst & Young as its 30(b) witness. I think it's very clear that Ernst & Young -- that the Oversight Board is binding itself to whatever Ernst & Young says. That I think is clear.

I think it's less clear as to what -- the scope of the preparation, what the role was to be in preparing pursuant to 30(b)(6). I think that then becomes clarified in the subpoena, which says, this is who you have to produce, and the person has to know about what Ernst & Young did.

Beyond that, though, I don't understand, if you get the facts from these topics, why do you need more? Like, why do you need what -- the steps the Oversight Board did? Isn't your argument, this is where the money went; it shouldn't have gone there; legally it should have gone to us? I mean, fundamentally isn't that what your arguments are?

And I guess I share the inquiry on what other facts from the Oversight Board's personal knowledge -- how that

1 affects your case. 2 MR. GARCIA SOLA: If I may answer that, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. GARCIA SOLA: Okay. Again, for the record, 4 Arturo Garcia on behalf of AmeriNational Community Services. 5 You touched upon one of the topics in the -- in the 6 7 That was number two, with respect to balanced budget, Notice. and we discussed that already. However, Your Honor, if you go 8 to -- if you go to the other topics --9 THE COURT: I mean, I thought the witness testified, 10 he said, look, if they had paid all the debt service they 11 needed to pay, there wasn't enough money; and then, if they 12 had paid all the bills that they needed to pay, there wasn't 13 enough money. I mean, that's what he testified to. 14 MR. GARCIA SOLA: If you go to the other topics --15 I'm not very techy, Your Honor, and I'm trying to get -- I 16 17 apologize. THE COURT: Way too many papers and way too many 18 screens. 19 MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes. That's exactly what's 20 happening here to me. So my colleague is trying to get them 21 22 for me. He's far more techy, and he appears to be having the 2.3 same issues with me --2.4 THE COURT: You need someone who's 12 years old. 25 MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes.

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THE COURT: Do we have any 12-year-olds here who can work all these screens --

MR. GARCIA SOLA: I have a grandson who is only two. He probably would be able to help me, but he's not here today.

MR. ZOUAIRABANI TRINIDAD: We do, Your Honor -- he touched something, and if you'll give me a sec --

THE COURT: But what's the point?

MR. GARCIA SOLA: So what I wanted to do is go into some of the other topics. Okay. Here they are.

So some of the other topics are broader in scope than the balanced budget topic, because -- for instance, let's take topic number four. And the witness clearly didn't have any information. Nobody provided any information to him on this topic, this topic being whether or not any of the revenues of the Commonwealth were diverted, retained, reallocated or redirected in order for there to be sufficient available revenue.

Now, in response to this, in order to get information on this particular topic, we understood that we were entitled to ask questions about if they were diverted, how much they were diverted, where were they diverted to, why were they diverted to those particular entities, and the same and so forth for all the other issues there, which, you know, include retained, reallocated or redirected.

The witness testified that he had no knowledge of

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that. So either EY didn't have any knowledge that that was transmitted to him, or the witness himself didn't have any knowledge, even though the witness had been working with the FOMB for a long time before the -- before the deposition, and particularly on financial issues, such as these types of issues, you know, budgets and the like. But he was not able to provide any or much information at all with respect to question number four.

The same goes for question number five, which talks about amounts of clawback funds that were disbursed for uses other than the payment of General Obligation debt. So he did know that GO debt had not been paid since 2016; but he didn't know whether the clawback funds had been used to pay any other expenses, and, if so, what other expenses.

And frankly, Your Honor, in order to be able to determine or at least make the analysis whether the -- whether the clawback had been implemented in the correct way, we had a right to have all of that information. And if not in EY's knowledge, then for sure someone like Natalie Jaresko, the executive director of the Board, should have known that information.

And so clearly the deponent that was designated to answer on behalf of EY, but to be able to join the FOMB, based on the FOMB's representation and commitment to prepare the witness to be able to speak to the information that was in the

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knowledge of the FOMB, was not at the deposition. I didn't have that witness. I didn't have Natalie Jaresko, nor anybody else. And the witness did not speak with Natalie Jaresko, nor anybody else.

And the same goes for topic number six, Your Honor, which talks about Act 30-31 incremental revenues. As you know or may know, I'm sure you know, that is a very important issue relevant to the DRA parties. It's an issue that's been briefed in many -- in many documents that we filed with the Court.

We wanted to ask the witness if he had any information about the Act 30-31 incrementals, and in particular whether any of those revenues or any other revenues of HTA were again diverted, retained, reallocated or redirected. We came out of the deposition, Your Honor, with nothing, with zip, because the witness was not prepared to answer those questions, had no knowledge, either because EY didn't have the knowledge, he personally didn't have the knowledge, and nobody at FOMB sat down with the witness to do what we were told that they would do, which is prepare the witness with the information that the FOMB had to be able to testify at the deposition based on knowledge provided to him by their position.

Because, you know, 30(b)(6) depositions can be of anybody. It doesn't -- they don't have to be -- it didn't

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have to be of someone that was at the FOMB or any member or staff of the FOMB. But they had an obligation, and they agreed to comply with the obligation to prepare the witness, which clearly they did not.

MS. JENNINGS: They know that that is the only reason we agreed to it. And I appreciate Your Honor saying that everyone probably thinks they complied. I disagree. In my own opinion, I was part of -- I was the primary person who discussed with Ms. Dale the process here. In the meet-and-confer, she said, it's just a piece of paper; what are you guys not doing; you're going to get the same exact thing; it's just going to be a different body sitting in the seat.

And then her and I had a follow-up conversation on the phone, and it's unfortunate that she is -- I'll just say, I have represented to the Court exactly what was represented and discussed during that phone call. And it was that they would prepare this person to speak just as if it was a member of the Board sitting for the deposition. That's why we agreed to it, and it's the only reason we agreed to this process.

And I believe, truly, that Ms. Dale, maybe her partners, maybe not, but Ms. Dale certainly knows that.

MS. DALE: I am totally -- I'm totally offended by this.

MS. JENNINGS: And -- and --

THE COURT: Ms. Jennings, I would like you to stop 1 2 this --3 MS. DALE: Yes. Could you just stop? THE COURT: -- because I need to say it would have 4 been actually much easier if we had had the original motion --5 MS. DALE: Yes. 6 7 THE COURT: -- because this topic is problematic. And I think that I find it unfortunate that you didn't 8 communicate equally here or have a -- the exact understanding 9 of what was going on, but I still, Ms. Jennings, with all due 10 respect, don't understand what you thought this deposition 11 12 was. I mean, I read it. I didn't see anybody showing 13 Ernst & Young a financial statement that said, where did this 14 money come from or where does this money go. I mean, this was 15 a very general deposition that, to the extent that you have a 16 real issue with where money went -- first of all, I believe 17 one of your experts has already detailed extensively the HTA 18 funds, right, the Act 30 and 31 funds. Those have been shaped 19 -- those have been traced. I don't know what other funds have 20 been traced or not. I -- my ignorance of all of your exhibits 21 22 is going to be overwhelming, but they did get filed recently, 2.3 so -- but you have that -- that's not what this deposition was. 2.4 25 I mean, I'm not quite sure -- the legal fight is

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working its way through the court. The significance of how this money was spent is working its way through the court in connection with your various pending matters. The facts, though, I -- I'm still not convinced that there was anything else to give you. To the extent that you wanted facts about what happened to the money, Ernst & Young appears to have been the right entity, and the Board is bound by that.

To the extent that you want a separate statement by the Oversight Board on what they knew, I don't think further deposition testimony -- I don't understand the significance of it, and you haven't convinced me that we need any more depositions on that point. If you had had Ms. Jaresko, it seems to me she would say Ernst & Young did the financial calculations and it's in the papers.

MR. ZOUAIRABANI TRINIDAD: Your Honor, if I may?

MR. GARCIA SOLA: So, Your Honor, if I may?

MS. DALE: May I just respond, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Let Mr. Garcia, please, first.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Yes, Your Honor. Let me just say something. First of all, the question -- your question is a very fair question, by the way, but the situation we're in is that we were at that point in time in discovery, in the middle of hectic discovery for the Plan confirmation processes.

Unfortunately, there was a very unbalanced playing field. The information was in the domain of the FOMB or the government.

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It was not in the -- in the hands or in the knowledge of the DRA parties.

We were -- what we were trying to do through the 30(b)(6) notice, which originally went to the FOMB, was to balance the playing field somewhat. And when we obtained the commitment by the FOMB, which is reflected in paragraph 15 of the joint motion, which reads, and I quote, "additionally, the Oversight Board agrees that it shall be responsible for preparing the EY representative for the deposition in accordance with Rule 30(b)(6), including but not limited to with respect to each of the topics set forth in deposition notice, except for topic number one," which we did not get into topic number one.

But the fact of the matter is, Your Honor, that the witness showed no facts, was able to testify as to no facts on most of the -- of the topics that were the object of the Deposition Subpoena and the 30(b)(6) Notice. He specifically said, no, I do not know; no, I didn't speak with anybody from the FOMB; no, I didn't get any information from the FOMB; and no, I wasn't prepared by anybody from the FOMB.

As Ms. Jennings said before, he went so far as to say, I meet regularly with folks from the FOMB, including Natalie Jaresko the night before, the day before; and still he didn't ask Natalie Jaresko, he didn't -- not even -- as far as I know, he did not even tell her that night that he was going

to be deposed the next day.

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THE COURT: What's your understanding, just because you're living it -- what's your understanding of Ernst & Young's role, vis-a-vis the finances, and the Oversight Board's? Do you think Ms. Jaresko has done the calculations and that Ernst & Young should have asked her for the calculations? Is that what you think?

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Well, first of all, what I know is what was stated to us by FOMB's counsel, which is that Ms. Jaresko is the person most knowledgeable about all the topics in the deposition notice. That's the first thing I know.

Second, you asked me about EY's role. He testified during the deposition to his various roles, but among those roles were working with the FOMB on the fiscal plans and budgets. Evidently he works on those documents. But there has to have been someone on the side of the FOMB working alongside of him. Whether that's Ms. Jaresko or not, I do not know.

If I were to take as true the statement by the FOMB counsel, she was the person most knowledgeable, then she maybe would have been the person knowledgeable about each of the topics. I don't know that, because I didn't ask. I didn't have an opportunity to ask her. But somebody from the FOMB would have been the counterpart of Mr. Chepenik in doing the

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work he was doing on the budgets and on the -- and on the fiscal plans, which I think would have been the person, had we gone with the FOMB instead of the EY person. Because we always wanted a FOMB person, but we didn't get anybody from the FOMB, because instead they took us in the direction of EY and said they would prepare the person.

And so, Your Honor, again, we were trying to balance the playing field. It's already -- it's a hugely unbalanced playing field. And when we start playing games or gamesmanship, like the one that I think, respectfully -- and I respect my colleagues from Proskauer, by the way, very much, very much, but on the other side, what I see is gamesmanship, Your Honor.

And we could not get the information that we should have been able to get had a witness from the FOMB either been deposed, or had someone from the FOMB prepared the EY witness the way they committed to do.

MR. ZOUAIRABANI TRINIDAD: Your Honor, if I may, I would like to add a point.

THE COURT: Just one more question, and then I'll let you speak.

Did your experts have access to the documents in the document room?

MR. ZOUAIRABANI TRINIDAD: Your Honor, actually, that's exactly what I wanted to address, so thank you for

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doing the question. For the record, Attorney Nayuan Zouairabani for AmeriNational Community Services, LLC, as one of the DRA parties.

The reason I say that I'm glad that you asked the question, if you look at the expert report of Douglas

Brickley, which was attached as part of the Declaration of

Margaret Dale in connection to this issue, I would like to

point you out to his Exhibit B. In part of his report, and

when they -- actually, FOMB took his deposition. They asked

him in terms of how complete it was. He said it was complete

based on the information that was made available to him, but

that he would have liked to have looked at more information to

further strengthen his analysis.

And the Exhibit B is a list that he prepared of financial information that he would have liked to have had access to, to review. And if you compare that Exhibit B to the Exhibit A, which is a document that was available to him to review, Exhibit B far outweighs Exhibit A.

So it goes back to the point that my fellow colleague Arturo Garcia -- Arturo Garcia was mentioning with regard to the even playing field. The financial information with regard to this particular matter, we'll call it the whole clawback matter, really the dice is loaded towards the government parties who have possession of the information, if it exists. And the only trickle information that we've been able to

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obtain leads us to the expert report that Mr. Brickley put out. But there has to be much more information.

If you look at the constitutional requirements, it's not just, oh, there's not enough money, I'll just go ahead and pay. There are two elements to that. The first one is activation, which is whether there are sufficient revenues to satisfy the appropriations, and that goes back to the concept of balanced budget as well. Then the next aspect of it is -- once it's activated, it's distribution and disbursement, and there's a priority order there.

Mr. Brickley made his analysis based on the scant information that's been publicly available and that has been submitted to us by the government parties, both AAFAF and FOMB, as part of the discovery dispute. The playing field is not even. We're making lemonade out of lemons, Your Honor.

The whole idea of the 30(b)(6) deposition was to get as much information as possible with regard to this particular topic. When we entered into the agreement that was ultimately contained in the Order, the FOMB mentioned that EY would be the best person with regard to this topic. That's who they proposed. But the idea was we always wanted to take the 30(b)(6) deposition of the FOMB.

Now, by saying that he was not prepared, he was not able to make the -- answer the questions under the agreement. FOMB did not prepare him. According to his testimony, he did

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not speak with personnel from Proskauer who were able to help him out.

Specifically, points four, five and six, as

Mr. Garcia pointed out, we feel like it's bait and switch,

Your Honor. We have a reason to feel suspicious about this,

and our experts definitely would have benefited from this

information.

THE COURT: Anybody else -- Ms. Dale, do you want to respond?

MS. DALE: Just a few things, Your Honor.

With respect to Ms. Jaresko, we had served some responses and objections to the Notice of Deposition. We had indicated that EY would be the most appropriate party to respond, and they would need a subpoena. And that was rejected. And so the -- so then we said, okay, we don't want to have a dispute about this. We'll designate Ms. Jaresko. She was going on for deposition in her individual capacity the next day.

And I think that's the e-mail that they're referring to as "the most knowledgeable person." I don't think -- I'm not sure who sent that, but it was from our side, and they rejected that. Mr. Garcia didn't have enough time to prepare, and so the -- after Ms. Jaresko's deposition was when we started the negotiations over the subpoena. So that's where the most knowledgeable person came in.

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I stand on my position about the fact that we don't have additional facts on these topics. We told them that on September 10th. And I also reject the contention that they didn't get information that they wanted from this witness. Perhaps they didn't ask certain questions of this witness; but, for example, Mr. Garcia said they asked about topic four, and he had no information. They asked about topic five, and he had no information.

In his deposition at pages -- topic four was referred to starting at page 157 of his deposition, and then pages 159 to 165, there was discussions of the topic of clawback, either the -- you know, diverted, retained clawback, these terms were discussed. And at one point, this is page 161, line around 13, the witness says, and it sort of mischaracterizes the budgeting process, which is what I'm familiar with. And the budgeting process takes the revenues from the fiscal plan, sets a revenue envelope, and that revenue envelope is used to establish the spending parameters that the government uses to set its budget that the Board ultimately certifies.

There's no -- in the context of this question,
there's no -- there's no way to differentiate between the
different revenues that are used for those expenditures, and,
therefore, to know what funds are redirected, retained,
reallocated, or redirected. The revenue envelope is just
pulled from the fiscal plan revenue parameters. That's why

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it's hard for me to answer with more specificity for you.

Topic five, he goes on, pages 167 to 169, regarding topic five, the clawback funds, and if you'll just indulge me for a moment. Question, line 5, page 167: I'll ask you, do you have any knowledge of whether the clawback funds as we identified them just prior to going into the break have been used to pay GO debt service?

Answer: From fiscal '18 onward, question mark? That's correct.

I'm not aware of the clawback funds, or any funds for that matter, being used to pay GO debt service.

During that time period -- sorry. Question: During that time period, has any GO debt service been paid, to your knowledge?

Answer: The only GO debt service that I believe might have been paid would have been insured debt service.

And it goes on. He's giving them the facts as he knows them. There are no other facts from the FOMB.

We did not violate the Order.

THE COURT: All right. I do appreciate the passion with which everybody has staked out their positions, but as I see it, we really do have a legal dispute here that is being carried out at the courts as this -- that's based on your different legal positions that are being addressed in the motions to dismiss the administrative claim.

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Again, as I read it, the Oversight Board is bound by the testimony of Ernst & Young, but Ernst & Young was not officially the 30(b)(6) representative. Ernst & Young was the entity with the most knowledge about the actual financial condition and use of revenues.

I have read the reports and the Exhibit A and Exhibit B. The Exhibit B, in my mind, was -- of the expert's report was a wish list, you know, but it -- the basic numbers that it needed was taken from the publicly available fiscal plans and other reports. I don't see that the Oversight Board is challenging those numbers. Those numbers are what they are.

The significance of those numbers will be decided in the context of the law, or in a confirmation hearing, or wherever it's going to be played out. I don't see that there was -- I will say that I don't think that the Order was as clear as it should have -- you know, adopting your phrasing, was not as clear as it should have been. I don't see -- you've not explained to me what additional facts the Oversight Board would have had.

I'm convinced by the Oversight Board's responses to the document requests and other discovery requests that the Oversight Board does not have facts relating to the treatment of those funds, separate and apart what -- from what Ernst & Young provided in response to the deposition.

So the motion to compel is denied. I guess it's a

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motion to compel. I don't even know what it is. I guess a motion to compel, which I do think, frankly, should have been brought as part of the proceedings that have been set out for expedited resolution of these disputes.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Thank you, Your Honor. I hear you, and I respect it. Can I just say one more thing, perhaps in reconsideration? Yes, there is a lot --

THE COURT: I don't even get a minute? I don't even -- do I have to reconsider? Go ahead.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: Just one thing, Your Honor. One of the -- one of the factual matters that we were hoping to get, which I believe was something that the FOMB should have had knowledge of, or be able to get the information, is where the revenues went, Your Honor. Either the Act 30 or 31 revenues, or other revenues belonging to the -- to the HTA. We were not able to get any of that information. The witness clearly didn't know that information. He simply kept referring to the revenue letter.

And I understand that, Your Honor, but there are many sources of revenues that go into the number that ultimately is included in the revenue letter. And we understand, Your Honor, that we were entitled to get information and discovery on where those revenues were going, not just that they were included in some revenue letter that would then be part of one side of the budget of the Government of Puerto Rico.

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And by the way, Your Honor, I've been working with the Government of Puerto Rico for many years in the Fortuno administration years, where there was already a little bit of a crisis, or at least the front runner of the crisis, financial crisis. I worked with the government in its own fiscal board at the time. So I know how a Government of Puerto Rico budget is prepared. I do not have to be, you know, taught or told how it is prepared.

There are some issues that are somewhat different, because there's now a fiscal board. But the revenues, the revenues are the revenues. And yes, there's a revenue letter, and the Puerto Rico legislature takes that revenue letter to prepare its budget. But underlying that revenue letter, there's a whole host of sources of revenue, including the Act 30-31 incremental revenues or the Act 30-31 revenues that we understand we had a right to at least trace.

We were able to trace some of those, Your Honor, for a particular period, thanks in part to the work that was done by one of our experts, a forensic accountant, but we're still mostly in the dark, Your Honor, as to where the totality of those funds went to in an exercise of the clawback. The clawback doesn't just say, you need to pay GO debt. It says other things, and then it takes -- it takes the reader to the OMB enabling statute, which then has the waterfall.

We couldn't get any of that, Your Honor, which I

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think was fair game in trying to get information on the clawback and how it was implemented. So if anything, Your Honor, and I -- as I said, you know, I respect the court system too much, and I respect you a lot, just as I do respect my colleagues from Proskauer, you know. We feel that, unfortunately, we were not able to get the testimony that we should have been able to get had we gone along with the deposition of the FOMB, and, instead, were sidetracked to EY.

And if anything, Your Honor, I'm asking you to at least consider that aspect of our request, and let us inquire further as to the sources of revenue and where those revenues went.

THE COURT: I'm just surprised. I would think that your expert would have had access to all the financial information. Is that not right? I mean, it seemed to me that Ms. Martinez was able to trace certain funds, and I know that the document depository has backup financial information.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: I will ask my colleague, Nayuan Zouairabani, to answer that question, Your Honor.

MR. ZOUAIRABANI TRINIDAD: Yes. For the record, Nayuan Zouairabani again for AmeriNat.

So our expert, Lizette Martinez, had access to documents that were a part of the revenue bond adversary, and the lift stay, the analogous lift stay proceedings. And the revenues that she and her team were tracing were aimed

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directly, specifically as to some clawback funds from HTA. So not all of the revenue sources, and specifically, the Act 30-31 incremental revenues.

So even though she had access to that information, she did not have access to all of the information, just as a matter of background. Some of the issues -- some of the depositions that we were going to take had to do with AAFAF with regard to the flow of funds. Specifically, the witness in the previous proceedings had been Mr. Timothy Ahlberg, and we were in discussions with regard to how to manage that situation.

So going back to the whole question, now, HTA is just one bucket of the clawback funds under the Puerto Rico Constitution. There's other buckets of clawback funds. You have CCDA, you have PRIFA, and the list goes on. So in order to make an assessment as to whether the clawback was implemented according to the Puerto Rico Constitution, the undertaking would have required far more revenue sources than putting information that we had available. And the reason we had it available was because it was part of the prior proceedings.

Bear in mind, Your Honor, the DRA, not up until we got close to confirmation, did not have an opportunity to do discovery at those prior proceedings. We had limited participation, just to receive the information that was being

remitted.

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So with that in mind, Your Honor, we were working with the information that we had, but we did not have all of the information necessary, specifically as it relates to the exercise, total -- in terms of whether the clawback would be illegally activated, and whether the funds were distributed pursuant to the clawback.

MR. GARCIA SOLA: So the short answer, Your Honor, is no, we did not have -- we did not have all the information that should have been available. It was not all provided.

MS. DALE: Your Honor, it's Margaret Dale again.
We're far afield from where we were, but the witness testified about revenue. He testified about the con -- I think it's called conditionally allocable revenues, which are these clawback funds, page 164 and 165. This was part of what I was reading from before.

He says, I'm -- the question at line 20 is, I asked what your understanding was of the clawback, referred to the conditionally allocable funds.

Answer: So my understanding is it refers to those revenues in the fiscal plan, those particular revenue streams.

And then there's another question. Are -- and are some of those revenue based on the discussion we had before related to some of the taxes that were in Act 30 and 31, like cigarette tax, petroleum tax, gasoline tax, and the rest?

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And answer: The revenues under Act 30 and 31 I do believe are included as conditionally allocable revenues in the fiscal plan, yes.

Question: So to the extent -- they would have been clawback funds, correct?

Answer: Yes. I believe those fall into the category of clawback funds.

We take a break. We come back. And then the questions go on. I'm sorry. I just lost my reference. Hold on one moment. At one point -- here, it's on page 169.

Mr. Chepenik at line 5 is answering the question.

The question, I'll read it. I'm sorry I'm taking up so much time. So would that include -- you don't know whether any of the clawback funds would have been transferred back to HTA?

And the answer is: I'm not aware of any instance of clawback funds being used for any purpose other than one special resolution in 2019. Again, I think I explained this earlier. It sort of mischaracterizes the process, the budgeting process. The revenue envelope is set from revenues drawn from the fiscal plan. It doesn't distinguish in this budget year, for instance, that revenue letter does not diversify what funds are being used. It's a pool of cash, a pool of revenue that can be used to fund expenditures.

He testified about these issues, Your Honor.

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asking for is a further refinement of perhaps the amount of your claim, not necessarily the merits of what you're entitled to, so I -- you have enough information, it seems to me, to have -- to put forth your legal arguments. And I believe that this witness answered the factual questions that were asked. I think it went a little south somewhere to become his personal involvement and not the Ernst & Young involvement, but I don't see that it's significant.

So I have reconsidered. I thank you, but I'm not changing my mind. And if at some point at the claims stage, if you find that you're missing some facts, it seems that at that point you can renew a request for some specific factual information. But I don't think that it's -- you haven't convinced me that it's worth reopening discovery at this point. And I find that you have sufficient information to put forth all of your -- the claims that are at issue.

And your experts have provided their reports, and I don't see actually -- it's not like a factual dispute over the experts either. It's sort of the consequences of -- I don't see this as a battle -- I don't see a head-on-head battle of experts here. I think we have a more fundamental question as to the legal significance of things that happened. And so I have re-thought it, but you're stuck with my answer.

And I just briefly -- on the break, on the attorney

-- my position is, and just so you know, I don't ban all 1 2 conversations during breaks. I don't see anything here that 3 indicates in any way that there was leading of the witness. That I am thoroughly opposed to. But I have reviewed the --4 5 as I said, I've reviewed the whole transcript. It did not look like any of the breaks were related to difficult topics, 6 7 pending questions, or otherwise inappropriate times to take a break. 8 9 So I'm not finding any further need for an explanation of what took place during those times. 10 appreciate all of your work. I think I don't have anything 11 else to say, other than court's in recess. 12 MS. DALE: Your Honor --13 THE COURT: Can I say that? Court's in recess. 14 MS. DALE: Thank you. 15 Thank you MR. GARCIA SOLA: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 17 very much for listening. THE COURT: Thank you. 18 19 20 21 22 2.3 2.4 25

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U.S. DISTRICT COURT
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     DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO)
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          I certify that this transcript consisting of 47 pages is
 4
     a true and accurate transcription to the best of my ability of
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     the proceedings in this case before the Honorable United
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     States Magistrate Judge Judith Gail Dein on October 28, 2021.
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